W. H. Kennan Recalls Surrender of Price's what he had to say. He told the largely of Democratic antecedents. Army.

St. Louis Republic.

Representative William H. Kennan, in the line. of this city, one of the Board of Manacer of the ex-Confederate Home : t Higginsville, tells an interesting story of the last days of the Confederacy, or rather of the first days of the resonstruction. Mr. Kennan was stationed with his command near Shreve port at the time of the su render, and he and his men at one time consider ed the matter of travering to Old Mexico and locating, rather than return home under the sting of defeat. Mr Kennan said this week that he had never seen a correct story of the incidents of the surrender of his por tion of the defeated army, which was under General John B. Clark, who later died in Congress.

Mr. Kennan says: "I served as priwate, Corporal and Sergeant, winding ap four years' service as Adjutant of a Missouri battalion, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant of in-Santry, in the Confederate army, Trans-Mississippi Department.

"General E. Kirby Smith, at the time of the surrender of the depart ment in the latter part of May, 1865. was supposed to be in command, with headquarters at Shreveport, La. General Steshag Price and General S. B. Buckner were subordinate to General Smith. Parson's and Clark's Missouri brigades, together with several Arkansae and Texas brigades of infantry, were encamped at and around Collinsburg, La., a small village about thirty miles northwest of Shreveport, when the news of Lincoln's assassinabion and the surrender of General Lee reached the army through a general order which was read to the troops while on dress parade.

"Here I will add that when the order announcing the death of Mr Lincoln was read there was not a word of exultation escaped the lips of a single soldier. On the contrary, a deep shadow of sorrow fell instantly upon the entire army. This expression was no affectation, the soldiers felt in their hearts what they so plainly exhibited in their faces. Somehow they had lost a friend. As Adjutant of the battalion I took the order ansouncing the death of Mr. Lincoln and draped it with black lines, leaving it in my desk, which I left in camp when we surrenderd.

"Shortly after this the army marchd to Shreveport and encamped in a grove of timber that fringed the city on its western border and where wood and water abounded. General Joseph E. Johnson in command of the remnant of the Confederate Army east of the Mississippi river, had not surrendered, and there was talk among the men and officers of keeping up the struggle indefinitely and of Johnson crossing the river with what was left of his army, joining us and taking command with the view of holding less mass of unrestrained men, who had Louisiana and Texas. No definite action was taken to this end, and a short time after reliable news came that all of the Confederate forces cast of the Mississippi river had surrendered, laid down their arms and returned paroled to their homes.

"At this intelligence all hopes of prolonging the struggle vanished, it being demonstrated that any further affort would be futile. The most excellent discipline which had prevailed among the soldiers up to this time and which had rendered them almost invincible in battle, instantly faded away like dew before the morning sun. Soldiers who were perfectly obedient to every command of their officers a moment before the news of Johnson's surrender were, a moment after, so quickly was the change perceptible, to be controlled only by the kindest and gentlest persuasion. The Texans and the Arkansans, to a man, without orders or leave, with their guns and what they could gather from the ordnance stores and the depleted commissary, left hurriedly for their homes, which were not far away.

Remaining was an army of several thousand Missourians, including the commands of general Shelby and General Marmaduke, who were now gathering in and about Shreveport, eight hundred miles from their homes. The nearest Federal military post was more than a hundred miles away and the Confederates were without supplies to subsist them for twen- defunct Confederate Government. ty-four hours, without money of any This they sold to some Jews in the value, without credit; in short without any way of obtaining subsis-. tence other than by force. General E. Kirby Smith, commander of the department, was absent, where none knew, although on April 21, 1865, he rissued a high-sounding general order urging the soldiers to stand by their colors and maintain their discipline. What was to be done was the burning

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 16 - Former | by both efficers and the gallant men am promised perfect immunity from

PLAN TO SELL COTTON.

"General Price, in company with General Smon Boliver Buckuer requested they did not command, for all that was left of the officer was the insignia of rank on the collar of the cust the soldiers to assemble in an abandoned cotton field lying adjacent cors quickly responded and the two Generals appeared among them mounts ed and said: 'If you will march under our leadership to and cross the Rio Grande into old Mexico, taking with you your arms, artillery, ordnance, baggage and wagons and gather up all of the cotton found along the march which belongs to the Confederate States' Government, we will sell it all when we cross into Old Mexico and divide the proceeds equally among the men and officers,' which proposition was eagerly assented to at the time and all agreed to move early the next morning in the direction of the Rio Grande.

"So soon as the men and officers re turned to their camp a discussion was opened and freely indulged in as to the advisability of carrying in effect as well as the feasibility of the proposition recently made by Generals Price and Buckner.

"By bedtime it had been decided to reconsider the matter at another mass meeting to be held the next morning, and at an early hour the second meeting was held by the officers and soldiers and a resolution was adopted respectfully declining the Old Mexico proposition. Also a further resolution was adopted asking General Price, in whom the rank and file had unbounded confidence, to go as soon as he could to New Orleans, where General Canby, the department commander, had headquarters, and sur render the Missouri remnant on the best terms he could secure. General Price, in company with General Buckner, immediately left the Shreveport camp for New Orleans to carry out the they seemed to feel instinctively that request set forth in the resolution in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln adopted. I have the evidence of General Taylor that Generals Price and Buckner did go to New Orleans and carry out the request of their men.

#### MEN WERE RESTLESS

"Fair order had prevailed in our camp up to the time General Price left, for his presence had always been a guarantee of perfect discipline. But after he had left to surrender it seen ed that all Hades had broken loose and disorder prevailed in the camp from the time he left until his return with the Federal troops, a period of two weeks. The Confederate Government had completely collapsed and the authority of its officers was as though it had never existed. There was no organized force present to check in the least the moving, restso recently been faithful, true, gallant and obedient soldiers. The tents were taken down from over the heads of those who occupied them, not even sparing the tents of the brigade and regimental commanders and their staff

"Those high in rank who had horses were compelled to constantly keep an eye on their stock, and if they chose to take a ride any distance outside of the camp they must needs go armed, lest some straggling soldier with loaded musket change places with them. The ordinance storehouse, where great quantities of powder, shot, shell, cartridges and gun caps were stored, remained unguarded, and soldiers entered at their pleasure and carried away what suited their fancy.

"These noisy and dangerous practices were kept up until far into the night and the lives of those in camp were in great danger. As I now remember, only one soldier lost his life thereby. The condition was humiliating in the extreme, and the only safe place about camp was behind some log, or in some depression in the ground, or behind an embankment.

"But for the amount of the stores the soldiers could not have subsisted as long as they did without great suffering. The stores were taken and traded by the soldiers to the citizens for the products of their gardens and plantations. The soldiers also found a quantity of rope belonging to the cotton business. Later the soldiers would "press" the same rope from the Jews and resell it to another lot of cotton merchants, so pressing was the necessity to secure something with which to keep the soul and body together.

GENERAL PRICE'S RETURN.

mounted on his favorite cerei horse, course, right, but to that extent and

been asked by the Federal authorities to return to Missouri with you and all harm if I will do so.' He shook his head, smiled and said, 'You can't put that in my eye, Bettie Martin, I am going to Old Mexico.' He turned his horse and with bowed head rode slowly away. The soldiers, in silence, with tears in their eyes, took their last look at their brave leader, who had been for four long years of trials and sufferings, true to them in every particular under many trying circumstances. Some time afterwards the troops were furnished transportation and supplies and returned to their Missouri home."

#### Knew Gordon as Private.

The death of General John B. Gordon was mourned throughout Kentucky and at many points the Confederate camps met and drafted resolutions filled with praise of his life both as a soldier and a citizen. In Lexington there were many speakers heard, some of them making lengthy

One of the tributes which has attracted most attention is that of Hon. J. Souls Smith, a Lexington historian and writer. Judge Smith was grieved by the deaths at nearly the same time of General Gordon and of ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, who was his personal friend. He was a soldier under General Gordon and had seen much of him in battle. He wrote a card in a Lexington newspaper expressing his feelings at the loss which came so close to him. He

"We old fellows die in groups. The angel of death comes and calls the roll and we step back into the silent majorty where I have often wished to be. On Saturday last died two men whom I knew-one of them a personal friend, Charles Foster, of Ohio, though opposed to him in politics; the other, under whom I served in the Confederate army, John B. Gordon, and whose cheek I washed with my canteen of water when he got the scar on it which he carried until his death.

"That scar was from a fragment of shell near the Potomac river one afternoon. He was a major general then under Jubal Early and I was a private in company A, Twelfth Georgia battalion.

"I only knew General Gordon as a Never but once did I speak with old 'Marse' Robert E. Lee. God blessed me that much in my fruitless life, but several times I have spoken to Gordon. Once when I tried to turn hi herse beck in battle, and he made me lose the rein though I stood in front of him in hopes to stop some bullet that might elsewise hurt him: ouce when I washed his face from my canteen of water, and once when I was brought before him for stealing apples and had my whole shirtbosom full He could see well enough in a fight, but couldn't see the bulge of the apples in my shirt front.

"These three incidents I remember well-there are others not so prominent. He was the most splendid officer I ever saw on the battlefield-I say 'splendid' and I mean it, just as I would say John C. Breckinridge was the most 'superb.' Of course Marse' Robert Lee classed by himself, for God only made one of him, and one's enough since Christ came.

"General Breckinridge was the handsomest man I ever saw, either on or off a battle field. 'Marse' Robert Lee was like a mountain peak on which the sweet sun rested, but the stars were very near to it, and the blue sky bent around it beautifully. Gordon was the shining scimitar which the war-god wielded when he cleft his enemies. He dressed for battle as others would dress for a ball, and when the boys saw his clean gauntlets and his shining epaulets on him, they ate all their rations, lest they should die before they had a chance to finish them.

"He was sober, discreet and gentle. have seen him walk while a footsore private rode his horse. Pure as Sir Galaha, knightly as King Arthur, he was as brave as Launcelot and gentle as the dawn. His face grew white in battle, and the scar on his cheek grew red or purple, his eyes blazed and Gordon's brigade stood ready to die in their tracks.

"Let one of them pay this little tribule to his memory.'

Who Saved the Union?

(Washington Post)

If the writer of the editorial "Vicious Misrepresentation," which appeared in the Post, January 16, meant that the Republican party was politi-"When General Price returned from | cally in control of the Federal armies question of the hour, earnestly asked New Orleans he came into camp during the war of 1861-1865, he is, of comes after him in an automobile.

a present to him from Dr. Blackburn, no more. The ablest of the men from of Kentucky, afterwards Governor of the North who formed the rank and that State. The soldiers gathered the flie of the Federal army that went closely around their leader, like chil- to conquer the South in order "to dren around a father, and listened to save the Union" were numerically men the terms of the surrender and | The West Pointers and Annapolis men especially so. They acted with the "Go to your homes in Missouri Republican party only because that and become good citizens. I have party happened (because of a split in the Democratic party) to be in power at the outbreak of the secession movement and, consequently, had thrown upon it the responsibility of carrying on the war.

Two Southern Democrats, Andrew Johnson and Frank P. Blair, "dug the grave of the Confederacy" when they respectively saved, as they did, Tennessee and Missouri to the Federal Union. At Chickamauga a Virginian, Gen. George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga" (who at one time thought of joining the South,) it is universally conceded, saved the Federal army from overwhelming defeat. The same Virginian saved the same army at Mills Springs and Murfreesboro, and it was against that army under the same commander that Hood's Confederates dashed themselves to pieces at Nashville; nor even there would the Northerners have been saved had it not been for the ability of another Southerner in the United States naval services-Samuel Philips Lee-who kept open the Cumberland River for re-enforcements and supplies, a service for which he received the thanks of Congress.

Looking now to the navy-and without the navy all commentators upon the war concede the North would have failed-Farragut, the greatest naval commander on the Northern side, was a Southerner, and so was his fleet engineer; likewise several of his leading ship captains. His chief of staff at New Orleans was a North Carolinian, and at the battle of Mobile Bay a South Carolinian, who was advanced thirty numbers for gallant con-

Only the want of space forbids the continuation of this list of Southern army and navy officers (all Democrats) who won the renown appropriated by the North (and mostly by the Republican party) during that fratricidal struggle. Let him who doubts examine the record. He might begin with a little volume entitled "Some Truths of History," from which much of the foregoing data has been gather-

But it was not alone the Southern officers in Northern armies that changed the result. To say nothing of the 200,000 Southern negroes who supplied the place of 200,000 Northern white men who would not enlist, the story of the war would have been very ern men, notably from Kentucky, Tenprivate soldier could know a general. nessee, Missouri, and Maryland had Yet, boylike, I was observant of him. stood up with their Southern brothren do you fuss and fret and worry about nstead of against them.

Truly, the South may say that in her great struggle she was defeated not by the men of the North but by the men of her own blood and lineage who opposed her. Even Lincoln himself was a Southern man (a Kentuckian,) and of Southern ancestry, and so, too, was Stanton, his great War Secretary, also a Southerner.

Franklin H. Mackey. To Mark Confederate Graves.

It looks as though the proposition which has been talked about more or less for many years of having the Government suitably mark the graves of the Confederate dead was at last to be adopted.

This week the Senate passed a bill. making an appropriation of \$200,000 to defray the cost of locating these graves and to erect a small headstone over each, similar to those placed over the graves of the soldiers in the Confederate section at Arlington Ceme-

The number of graves to be thus marked aggregate more 'than 30,000. This takes in all Confederate soldiers who died in Federal prisons and military hospitals in the North, and who were buried near their places of confinement.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to acquire possession of these burying grounds and directs him to se that the same are properly fenced in and cared for in the future. It is estimated that probably 20,000 of Confederate soldiers are buried outside of the national cemeteries, where they are uncared for by the Government. The graves of many have been 'ntirely obliterated.

The Senate bill is in charge of Representative Grosvenor in the House. The latter has stated that he proposes to call it up at the first opportunity, and it is thought that it will become a haw inside of the next ten days. A list has been prepared showing the location and number of all the Confederate graves that are to be marked under the terms of the bill. -Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.

- The feminine idea of a spendthrift is another woman who lives beyoud her alimony.

-Opportunity occasionally meets a man half way, but she seldom

Peaceck Fifty Years Old.

Henrietta, N. C., Jan. 30 .- There died recently on the plantation of Capt. W. Rucker on Maple Creek near Green Hill this county a very remarkable peacock because of its extremely old age. Its exact age cannot be definitely learned but it was known to have been nearly 50 years old. Mr. J. A. Rucker, son of W. H. Rucker, while a mere boy bought it at the sale of John Lewis, an eccentric old bachelor, after his death in the year 1881. It was known then by some of the neighbors to be over 15 years old, while some claimed that it was over 20 years old at that time. When taken to its new quarters and soon after being turned loose strayed off into the forest near by. When Mr. Rucker went in search of it he enquired of a pegro family if they had seen anything of such a fowl. They claimed that they had never seen such a bird but had seen a turkey with a pine brush tied to it going through the woods the day before. It was gone several days but finally returned to the outskirts of the plantation where it reconnoitered about for some time longer, approaching very timidly nearer and nearer until at last it joined the other fowls at the barn yard. It grew to be very vain of its gorgeous plumage in the spring time, and when it was robbed of its beautiful brush it would show its humiliation by stealing away to the woods near by where it would remain in hiding for some time. When it returned it would appear very much crest-fallen until its feathers grew out again. Notwithstanding its old age when bought at the above named sale it had furnished fly brooms of a very superior quality to three generations of the Rucker family.

#### A Feminine Catechism.

How many women can answer these questions without feeling guil-

Do you wear any article of clothing which makes you feel uncomfortable? Do you eat food which you know disagrees with you?

Do you give yourself so little time to dress that you have to rush through life to keep your appointments? Is your bath a pleasure and a re-

creation? Do you keep your feet dry and

Do you drink plenty of pure water? Do you take plenty of exercise in the open air?

Do you do today's work only leaving tomorrow's burden until tomorrow is today?

Do you plan your work and try to save yourself time and steps, or do different, if the nearly 500,000 South- you dip into first one thing and then another blindly?

Do you try always to be cheerful, or

### Love Prompts Girl to Go to War.

Chicago, Jan. 30 .- Dressed in a suit of her brother's clothes and with her long hair cut 'crammed into a man's wig, May bondell, 22 years old, of Terre Haute, Ind., has applied to the recruiting sergeant at Fort Sheridan to be mustered into company I, which is ordered to join the Twentieth regiment in the Philippines as soon as it is at full strength.

The girl broke down when informed that she must undergo the regular physical examination and confessed

Heart-broken at the thought of separation from her sweetheart, Carl Pflaum, who is a private in the company, she said that she tried to enlist as a man in order to accompany him and share his danger.

THE AX of toughest steel becomes dulled by constant use and must have a new edge if it is to do good work. Constant work dulls a man as it does an ax, makes him sluggish of body and dull of mind. He needs a tonic, something that will restore the keenness

of mind and activity
of body.

Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery
puts new life into
weak,worn-out, rundown men and down men and women. It strengthens the weak stomach, purifies the blood, and effectively stimulates the liver. The whole body is built up with sound, solid flesh by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

e I was confined to my bed for four month from January 1st, 1899 and commenced to take

Son't be fooled into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery," is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine" can show.

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### A LONG LOOK AHEAD

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